

# Auto Workers Call For War On McCarthyism; Rap Smith Act

## Daily Worker

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## Supreme Court Gets New Rosenberg Appeal Today

By MILTON HOWARD

The U.S. Supreme Court this morning will receive the final appeal of the defense counsel of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg for a review of their case. The world-famous case, which has aroused demands for clemency among leaders of opinion in all countries of the world goes to the high court for the third time.

On two previous occasions the court would not intervene in the case. The defense was granted the right to take its final appeal by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals on Feb. 17. This decision set aside the execution date of March 9 set by Judge Irving Kaufman.

In an earlier decision (Dec. 31, 1952), the Circuit Court had admitted in effect that the Rosenbergs had not received a fair trial when it stated that the tactics of the government prosecutor Irving Saypol were "reprehensible" and, if it had been asked, "a new trial should have been granted." But this court would not order the new trial it said the doomed Ethel and Julius deserved.

On Feb. 17, however, the judges of the Circuit Court rejected the government's demand for a quick execution and said that there are "substantial questions" for the Supreme Court to consider.

Following the appeal this morning, there will be 10 days for the defense to inform the government of its demand for the right to argue for a new trial before the high court. If the government waives its right to dispute the defense on this point, the fate of the Rosenbergs will be directly in the

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## STOP THE KILLING

An Editorial

LEADERS OF THE KOREAN and Chinese forces fighting in Korea, Saturday agreed to exchange wounded prisoners of war. They also proposed to reopen the truce negotiations at Panmunjom.

Gen. Mark Clark and official Washington admit that this is "unconditional acceptance" of their proposals on wounded prisoners, but express "caution," and "restraint" on the proposal to resume the peace talks.

Surely when LIVES are at stake, there is no room for "caution" and "restraint" which means death.

Jim Lucas, Scripps-Howard writer wrote last week: "If those boys under those brown wool blankets, on those bloody stretchers sat up and asked me why they died on Old Baldy, I'd have to answer:

"I don't know, Mac. I just don't know."

For people—thousands of people—to be killed, because of a refusal to sit down and talk, is murder, plain and simple, especially when only one of the original 64 questions stands in the way of complete agreement.

Every trade unionist, every worker, every farmer—every American should write, wire, or phone President Eisenhower, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, UN representative John Cabot Lodge, and our Congressmen and Senators, demanding acceptance of the Korean-Chinese bid to reopen truce talks. Sit down TODAY and communicate with your representatives. Demand that they STOP THE KILLING IN KOREA NOW!

## Jury in Florida Raps Klan, But Indicts No One for Terror

By ABNER BERRY

A special federal Grand Jury sitting in Miami, Fla., to investigate a series of anti-Negro, anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic bombings and vandalism decided over the week-end that the Ku Klux Klan is "a foul pollution of the body politic." There were no indictments.

This Grand Jury had listened to 100 witnesses in its attempt to find the person or persons guilty of 19 acts of violence, including the bombings of Jewish synagogues, Catholic churches and the Christmas-Day, 1951, bomb-assassination of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore in Mims, Fla.

For about a year the FBI had investigated these acts of violence and murder in order to present evidence to the Grand Jury. The leader of the Florida Ku Klux Klan,

meantime, had been a gubernatorial candidate.

Race-inciting advertisements had been inserted in Miami newspapers by a businessmen's group. Klan pronouncements had been made by the group's leaders. But there was not evidence, in the opinion of the jury to indict a single member of the group it calls a "cancerous growth . . . destructive of basic civil liberties."

But the Grand Jury did worse—it sought to tie its ineffective name-calling of the Klan to some fancy red-baiting. The Klan's "perverted way"—the bombings, whippings, incitements and murders—declared the jury, "is as destructive of basic American liberties as Communism itself."

According to newspapers reports of the terror wave which reached its climax in the Moore murder,

there were no Communist suspects. In fact, when Bill Hendrix, the Florida Klan's Grand Dragon, was the invited guest of Conference of Florida Sheriffs in January, 1952, here is how he explained his program to the law enforcement officers:

" . . . No Negroes in white schools; clean out all Communists and Socialists, protect Florida peace officers against attack by Communist Negro organizations like the NAACP, and return to Florida citizens the beaches stolen by the Jews at Miami beach."

Hendrix expressed agreement with the double assassination of Mr. and Mrs. Moore to the sheriffs, terming the NAACP executive "a Communist and a trouble-maker in this state."

In the light of the stated Klan

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By GEORGE MORRIS

ATLANTIC CITY, March 29.—The convention of the United Automobile Workers, in its windup session here Friday, unanimously called upon its 1,350,000 members to join with all other groups in a war on McCarthyism and on the use of the Smith, McCarran, McCarran-Walter and all other similar laws to thought - control America.

The resolution on civil liberties, naming Senators McCarthy, Jenner and McCarran and Rep. Velde for special condemnation, was among a score of other resolutions and important decisions the UAW acted on in its final hours.

The convention acted on its political action program, and also passed resolutions on civil rights and equal job opportunity; long-term contracts issue, speedup, leg-

## 2,000 at Rally Of Teachers Hit Inquisitors

—See Page 3

file spirit reflected in the many speeches critical of the leaders.

### CIVIL LIBERTIES

The civil liberties resolution, after picturing how "step by step a rule of fear and smear is being imposed" on the country by the McCarthyites "under the guise of protecting us from the Communists," says:

"Already they have made great inroads. We see laws passed by Congress—the Smith Act, the McCarran Internal Security Act, the McCarran - Walter Immigration Act—which chop at the roots of our traditional liberties under the pretext of safeguarding national security. The infamous Trucks Law, enacted by the State of Michigan in 1952, makes it a felony to fail to be registered and to be fingerprinted for any person belonging to any organization which the attorney general, without public hearing, sees fit to list as a Communist front. Its vague language opens the way to prosecution of labor unions for legitimate trade union action."

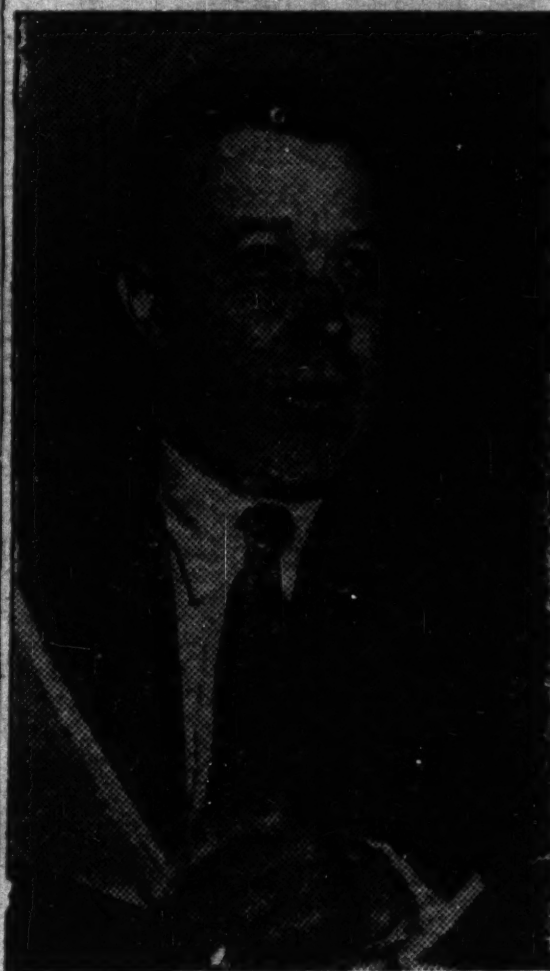
"Character assassination and the inquisitorial third degree" are used by the McCarthyites to destroy the reputations and livelihood of many Americans, the resolution continues.

"By their rule of fear and smear they would compel all of us to speak, write and think only what they think fit."

The McCarthyites, says the resolution, "helped by all who remain silent in face of their attack."

"The State Department, under its new management, has surrendered to each of McCarthy's pre-

(Continued on Page 6)



REUTHER

islative objectives pension and health plan.

The Reuther administration suffered a stinging defeat when the delegates upheld an appeal by Maynard Bussey, Negro committeeman of the Cadillac plant, against his dismissal by General Motors, and condemned the top officers for taking the side of GM.

The delegates were visibly sharp in the concluding stages of the convention, with their rank and

## How U. S. Officers Told Newsmen of Germ War

(For text of Col. Schwable's account of germ warfare in Korea, see Page 2.)

(Following are excerpts from an article by Alan Winnington, reporter of the London Daily Worker, in which he describes first hand the health and living conditions of the two captured Marine officers who have revealed details of germ warfare in Korea. They are of special pertinence in view of the publicized charges made by Ernest Cross in the United Nations Friday that the documented confessions were the results of "methods for breaking the strongest human spirit and compelling innocent people to confess to any tale which the state authorities may require.")

By ALAN WINNINGTON

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH KOREA.

(From the London Daily Worker)

The disclosures of Col. Frank H. Schwable and Major Roy H. Bley on U.S. germ-war strategy were made freely and willingly by men in full command of their senses. . . .

I have met Schwable and Bley several times. They live separately in warm rooms, are well fed and have more tobacco than they need. Since capture, Schwable told me, he has read more literature than in his whole previous life. . . . How strange it was, he remarked, that he had to become a prisoner to discover such writers as Mark Twain and Upton Sinclair.

He is now avidly reading Theodore Dreiser's "American Tragedy." I first met Schwable by accident when I was skating and he was

taking a stroll in bright sunlight on the ice on the Yalu River with an interpreter. Later I had supper with him alone, and an evening's chat over several bottles of Tang-hua red wine. . . . Basically he is an intelligent and humane person, but a typical Marine Corps desk officer. . . . Like all senior officers of his wing, he told me, he bitterly resented germ warfar, but like them, never questioned that his duty was to carry out orders.

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# MARINE CORPS COLONEL'S STATEMENT ON GERM WAR IN KOREA

Here is the deposition of Col. Frank H. Schwable, U. S. Marine Corps, on germ warfare in Korea. This deposition has been distributed in a United Nations General Assembly document No. A/C.1/L. 28, which is dated March 12, 1953.

This document, which also includes a deposition of Major R. H. Bley, has been circulated to all delegations in the United Nations at the request of Andrei Vishinsky, head of the Soviet delegation.

I am Colonel Frank H. Schwable, 04429, and was Chief of Staff of the First Marine Aircraft Wing until shot down and captured on July 8, 1952.

My service with the Marine Corps began in 1929 and I was designated an aviator in 1931, seeing duty in many parts of the world. Just before I came to Korea, I completed a tour of duty in the Division of Aviation at Marine Corps headquarters.

## DIRECTIVE OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

I arrived in Korea on April 10, 1952, to take over my duties as Chief of Staff of the First Marine Aircraft Wing. All my instructions and decisions were subject to confirmation by the Assistant Commanding General, Lamson-Scribner.

Just as I assumed full responsibility for the duties of Chief of Staff, General Lamson-Scribner called me into his office to talk over various problems of the wing. During this conversation he said: "Has Binney given you all the background on the special mission run by V.M.F. 513?" I asked him if he meant "Suprop" (our code name for bacteriological bombs) and he confirmed this. I told him I had been given all of the background by Colonel Binney.

Col. Arthur A. Binney, the officer I relieved as Chief of Staff, had given me, as his duties required that he should, an outline of the general plan of bacteriological warfare in Korea and the details of the part played, up to that time, by the First Marine Aircraft Wing.

The general plan for bacteriological warfare in Korea was directed by the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff in October, 1951. In that month the Joint Chiefs of Staff sent a directive, by hand, to the Commanding General, Far East Command (at that time Gen. Ridway), directing the initiation of bacteriological warfare in Korea on an initially small, experimental stage, but in expanding proportions.

This directive was passed to the Commanding General, Far East Air Force, General Weyland, in Tokyo. Gen. Weyland then called into personal conference Gen. Everest, Commanding General of the Fifth Air Force in Korea, and also the Commander of the 19th Bomb Wing in Okinawa, which unit operates directly under FEAF.

The plan that I shall now outline was gone over, the broad aspects of the problem were agreed upon and the following information was brought back to Korea by Gen. Everest, personally and verbally, since for security purposes, it was decided not to have anything in writing on this matter in Korea.

## OBJECTIVES

The basic objective was at that time to test, under field conditions, the various elements of bacteriological warfare, and gradually to expand the field tests, at a later date, into an element of the regular combat operations, depending on the results obtained and the situation in Korea.

The effectiveness of the different diseases available was to be tested especially for their spreading of epidemic qualities under various circumstances, and to test whether each disease caused a serious disruption to enemy operations and civilian routine or just minor inconveniences, or was contained completely, causing no difficulties.

Various types of armament or containers were to be tried out under field conditions and various types of aircraft were to be used to test their suitability as bacteriological bomb vehicles.

Terrain types to be tested included high areas, sea coast areas, open spaces, areas enclosed by mountains, isolated areas, areas

relatively adjacent to one another, large and small towns and cities, congested cities and those relatively spread out. Every possible type or combination of areas was to be tested.

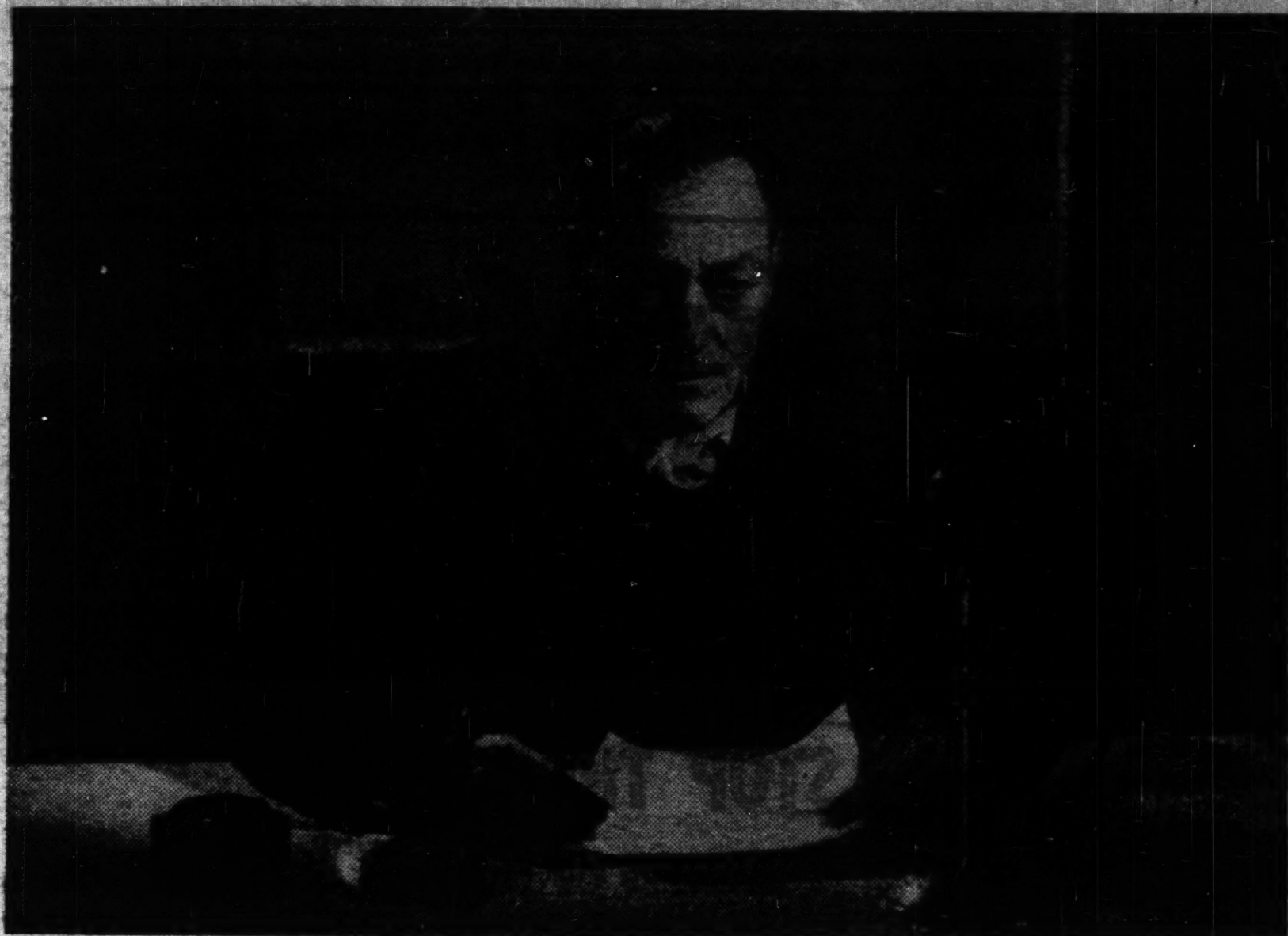
These experiments were to continue for an indefinite period which would make it possible to carry them out in the most diversified meteorological conditions found in Korea.

All possible methods of delivery were to be tested as well as tactics developed to include initially, night attacks and then expanding into day attacks by specialized squadrons. Various types of bombing were to be tried out and various combinations of bombing, from single planes up to and including formations of planes, were to be tried out with bacteriological bombs used in conjunction with conventional bombs. Enemy reactions were particularly to be tested or observed by any means available to ascertain what his counter-measures would be, what propaganda steps he would take, and to what extent his military operations would be affected by this type of warfare.

Security measures were to be thoroughly tested—both friendly and enemy. On the friendly side, all possible steps were to be taken to confine knowledge of the use of this weapon and to control information on the subject. On the enemy side, every possible means was to be used to deceive the enemy and prevent his actual proof that the weapon was being used.

## INITIAL STAGE

Finally, if the situation warranted, while continuing the experimental phase of bacteriological warfare according to the Joint Chiefs of Staff directive, it might be expanded to become a part of the military or tactical effort in Korea.



COL. F. H. SCHWABLE, who was chief of the First Marine Aircraft Wing, is broadcasting from a North Korea station. Col. Schwable is telling his radio audience the facts about the bacteriological warfare to which he had been assigned before he was captured on July 8, 1952.

The B-29s from Okinawa began using bacteriological bombs in November, 1951, covering targets all over North Korea in what might be called random bombing. One night the target might be in Northeast Korea and the next night, Northwest Korea. Their bacteriological bomb operations were conducted in combination with normal night armed reconnaissance as a measure of economy and security. Early in January, 1952, Gen. Schilt, then Commanding General of the First Marine Aircraft Wing, was called to the Fifth Air Force

H. Q. in Seoul, where Gen. Everest told him of the directive issued by the joint CGS and ordered him to have V.M.F. 513—Marine Night Fighter Squadron 513 of the Marine Aircraft Group 33 of the First Marine Aircraft Wing—participate in the germ warfare program. V.M.F. 513 was based on K-8, the air force base at Kunsan of the Third Bomb Wing, whose B-28s had already begun bacteriological operations. V.M.F. 513 was to be serviced by the Third Bomb Wing.

At that time, all the aircraft of the Marine Corps (combat type) based on the Korean coast were under the direct command of the Fifth Air Force and the First Marine Aircraft Wing was constantly informed of all their operations; whenever new flights were undertaken or old ones continued in connection with the program for bacteriological warfare, the Fifth Air Force Command usually informed the Aircraft Wing beforehand.

By the end of January, 1952, night fighters of the 513th Squadron making isolated night reconnaissance flights and conducting operations in connection with bacteriological bombs shared their targets and objectives with the B-28 bombers, which operated in the southern part of North Korea and concentrated mainly on its western regions. The 513th Squadron coordinated its operations in all these flights with the Third Bomb Wing, using F-7-F (Tiger Cat) aircraft for those operations, because of their twin-engine safety.

K-8 (Kunsan) offered the advantage of a take-off directly over the water, in the event of engine failure, and both the safety and security of overwater flights to enemy territory.

For security reasons, no information on the types of bacteria being used was given to the First Marine Aircraft Wing.

In March, 1952, Gen. Schilt was again called to the Fifth Air Force Headquarters and verbally di-

rected by Gen. Everest to prepare Marine Photographic Squadron One (V. M. J. I. Squadron) of Marine Aircraft Group 33 to enter the programme. V. M. J. I. based at K. 3, Marine Aircraft Group 33's base at Pohang, Korea, was to use F2H Photographic Reconnaissance Aircraft (Banshees).

The missions would be intermittent and combined with normal photographic missions and would be scheduled by the Fifth Air Force in separate, top secret orders.

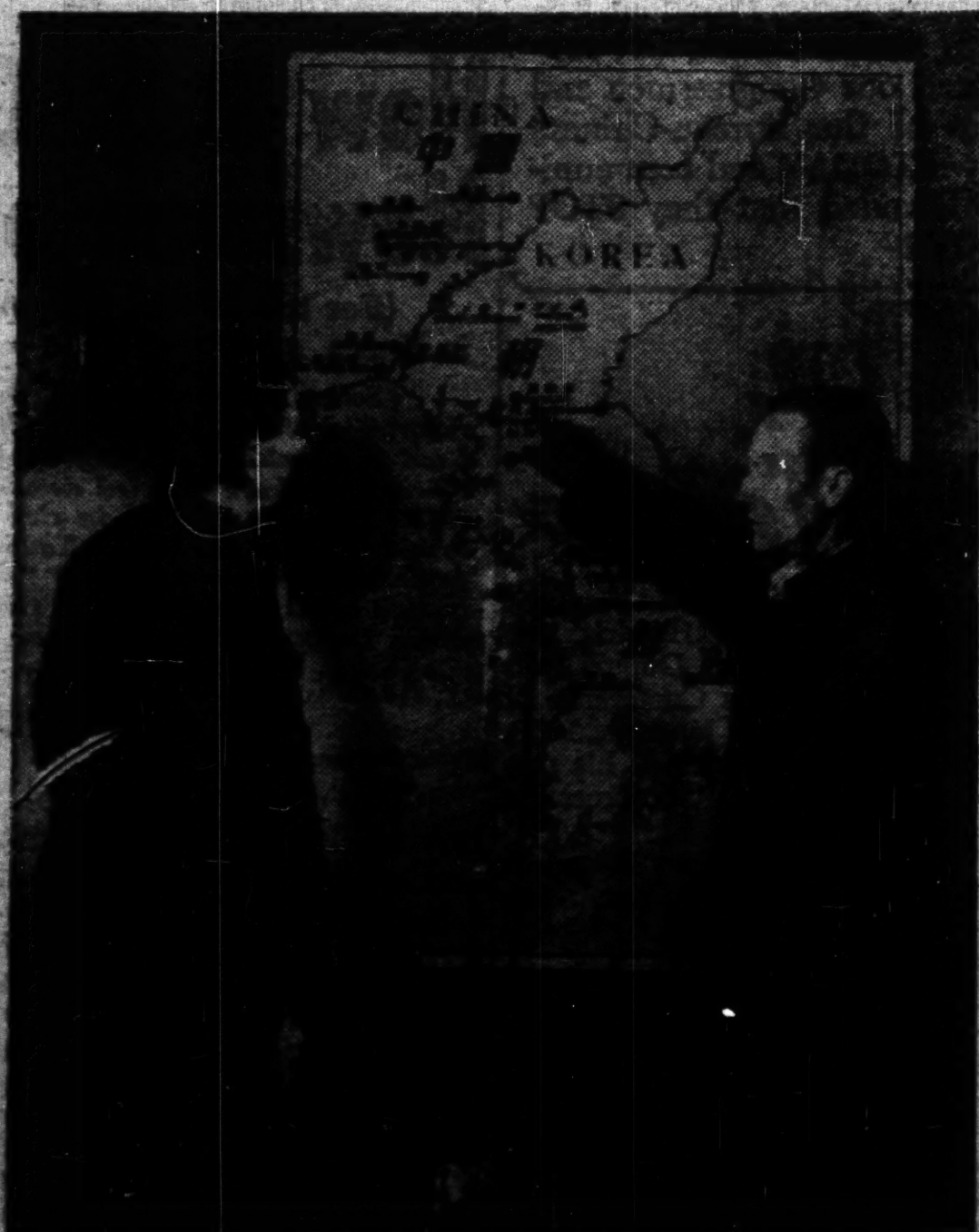
The Banshees were brought into the program because of their specialized operations, equipment, facilities and isolated area of operations at K. 3. They could penetrate further into North Korea as far as the enemy counter-action was concerned and worked in two plane sections involving a minimum of crews and disturbance of normal missions. They could also try out bombing from high altitudes in horizontal flight in conjunction with photographic runs.

During March, 1952, the Banshees of the Marine Photographic Squadron One commenced bacteriological operations, continuing and expanding the bacteriological bombing of North Korean towns, always combining these operations with normal photographic missions. Only a minimum of bomb supplies were kept on hand to reduce storage problems and the Fifth Air Force sent a team of two officers and several men to K. 3 (Pohang) to instruct the marine specialists in handling the bombs.

The Navy's part in the program was with the F.9F (Panthers) AD (Skyraiders) and standard-type F2H (Banshees) aircraft, which, unlike the aircraft of that type used for photographic reconnaissance, were based on aircraft carriers operating along the east coast of Korea.

The Air Force also extended its operations, using squadrons of various types of aircraft, using various operational methods and tactics of bacteriological warfare.

Continued Tomorrow



WHERE DEATH GERMS WERE SPREAD in North Korea is pointed out by Col. F. H. Schwable (right) to Allan Wilmington, London Daily Worker correspondent. Schwable was interviewed by the British newsmen after his capture on July 8, 1952.



### American Woolen Threatens to Move South

BOSTON, March 29 (FP).—The American Woolen Co. asked an arbitrator last week to order a 20 percent wage cut for 18,000 employees in its New England mills. The demand would slice 81 cents an hour off pay rates, which averaged \$1.58 last year.

Company president Francis W. White threatened to shut down the plants and move south unless the demand were granted. He said the company's "competitive position . . . is exceedingly grave" and added: "If this problem is not solved, we will soon cease to be able to provide jobs and payrolls in the cities and towns and states in New England where our mills are located."

Research director Solomon Barkin of the CIO Textile Workers Union called the company's case inadequate and "insulting." He joined TWUA executive vice-president William Pollock in demanding it be thrown out.

# Korean-Chinese Offer to Exchange Sick POWs Spurs Cease-Fire Pleas

Greeted by most of the world with enthusiasm, the acceptance by Korea and China of the U. S. proposal for immediate exchange of wounded of wounded prisoners of war

and the renewed plea for resumption of truce negotiations met "caution" and "wary restraint" in the official circles in Washington over the weekend.

The appeal to reopen the truce talks was contained in a letter to Gen. Mark Clark from Kim Il Sung, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, and Peng Teh-Huai, commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers. Replying to Clark's letter of Feb. 22, the Korean-Chinese missive declared, "Our side . . . fully agrees to your sides' proposal to exchange sick and injured prisoners of war of both sides during the period of hostilities." The letter added, ". . . Our side proposes that

the delegates for armistice negotiations of both sides immediately resume the negotiations at Panmunjom."

General Clark, while admitting that the note was an "unofficial acceptance" of the U. S. proposal on sick POWs, expressed caution on accepting the suggestion to resume the talks.

John Foster Dulles refused comment on the note other than to say that "it now appears" that the U. S. proposal "has been accepted." Lincoln White, State Department press agent, issued another "cautious" statement which said that "it is too early to comment" on the proposed resumption of negotiations "at this time."

Other official comments followed the same line: recognition of the fact that the Chinese and Koreans have flatly agreed to return sick and wounded prisoners, but "caution" and reluctance to accept the possibility of ending the fighting.

Rep. Dewey Short (R-Mo), chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said the U. S. should move slowly "without being too eager" to stop the killing.

Rep. John Vorys (R-O) said flatly, ". . . based on past performances there is no reason for resuming the armistice talks unless the Communists come up with something new."

#### APC STATEMENT

Thomas Richardson, national co-director of the American Peace Crusade, declared yesterday:

"An important barrier to an armistice in Korea will have been overcome if the new proposal becomes a reality. Here is no earthly reason for the continuation of the killing in Korea. The shooting should stop at once."

Richardson said APC committees had been urged to intensify organization of delegations to UN and to congressmen and senators, calling for resumption of negotiations and an immediate armistice.

The first such delegation will spend a full day at the UN today, he said. The APC urged an outpouring of letters, wires and delegations to the UN, President Eisenhower and Congressmen from community, labor, religions, youth, women's and farm organizations.

## MOSCOW'S DEEDS SEEN MATCHING WORDS ON PEACE

Daily Worker Foreign Department

The Malenkov Government was seen even by anti-Soviet propagandists yesterday as matching deeds with words to reach a peaceable settlement with the U.S. and other capitalist powers.

• The N.Y. Times listed as "Kremlin" moves: (1) the Korean-Chinese bid for accepting Gen. Clark's proposal to exchange sick prisoners and for resuming truce talks; (2) the initiative of the Soviet commander in Berlin to arrange talks with Britain avoiding air incidents; (3) the announcement of the Soviet amnesty.

• Harrison Salisbury, Moscow correspondent of the Times, on Friday reported that Yves Farge, chairman of the French Peace Committee and a member of the World Peace Council, had proposed a system of mutual guarantees through extension of treaties with the Soviet Union as a solution of the German question. Farge's proposal of such a "system of guarantees insuring the security and independence of all the peoples of Europe," according to Salisbury, were viewed by "western diplomats" as having been inspired by the Malenkov Government.

• Andrew Tully of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, reported Saturday that L. N. Palar, UN delegate from Indonesia had said he had gotten cordial replies from Soviet Ambassador Georgi Zarubin on the possibility of a Soviet-U.S. meeting to discuss peace in Korea. Tully said Palar's announcement was the "first news" of any "concrete attempts" to bring about an Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting since Malenkov's recent speech. In addition, United Press re-

ported from London last Thursday that 10 editors of American newspapers had received permission to visit the Soviet Union for one week.

The Farge proposal is seen as significant in view of the failure of the Dulles-Eisenhower Administration to convince the visiting delegation of Premier Rene Mayer and Foreign Minister Charles Bidault that France should speedily ratify the European Army treaty for resurrecting the Nazi Wehrmacht. The French held out for a settlement of the Saar question as a pre-condition.

### 33 Aged Inmates Of Nursing Home Die in Flames

LARGO, Fla., March 29.—Fire whipped swiftly through the Littlefield Nursing Home for old folks before dawn today and killed 33 persons, most of them trapped in their beds.

Twenty-five other aged and infirm residents ran or were helped to safety in a nearby orange grove before flames engulfed the frame building.

Most of the survivors who fled in their nightclothes were burned, one critically.

### Alabama Court Bars 'Creole' in 'White' Schools

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 29.—The Alabama Supreme Court ruled that Michael S. Chestang, Jr., seven-years-old of Mobile cannot attend a "white" school because he is of "creole" descent.

## Wide Amnesty Decree Issued by Soviets

Daily Worker Foreign Department

The Malenkov government announced a sweeping amnesty program on Saturday, the second amnesty decree since the end of the war. The decree constituted another refutation

of the numerous lies about "forced labor" and "slave camps" in the Soviet Union manufactured in the United States.

The decree will free all prisoners in the Soviet Union serving five years or less, providing their crimes represented no great danger to the state. Those serving more than five years will have their sentences reduced by half. Prosecution will be dropped in all cases in which the major sentence would be five years or less.

The decree was described by Izvestia, government organ, as "a manifestation of the strength of the Soviet structure."

An entire category of prisoners will be freed regardless of the length of their sentences: women with children under 10, pregnant women, minors of 18 years or less, men over 55, women over 50 and persons suffering from incurable illnesses.

Excluded from the amnesty are persons serving more than five years for counter-revolutionary crimes, large-scale theft or embezzlement of public property, gangsterism or premeditated murder.

The decree also called for a re-examination of the USSR's criminal laws, and ordered the justice ministry to submit recommendations for changes.

## How States Stand in Sub Drive

The figures published below of subscriptions received in The Worker circulation campaign reveals that the campaign—and The Worker's circulation—are in a serious condition.

The figures show subs received by last Friday, after ten weeks of campaigning. Only three weeks are left until April 15, when the campaign is scheduled to close.

Yet, nationally—outside of New York, we have reached less than 60 percent of our Worker goal; while in New York, where the campaign started a month later, we have not even reached the one-third mark.

We must depend on the success of the campaign to maintain our circulation. We cannot allow, and we know our readers feel this way, to permit our circulation to drop.

A major push is necessary—with many more people involved—if we are to make goals.

Here are the figures, as of March 27:

State	Worker Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal	D.W. Goal	In So Far	Percent Goal
Connecticut	325	288	89	100	103	103
Rocky Mtl Area	50	14	28	15	12	80
Illinois	1750	980	56	250	208	83
Indiana	100	25	25	35	17	49
Iowa	25	9	36	25	6	24
Maryland	150	93	62	100	81	81
Michigan	400	188	47	150	68	45
Minnesota	250	115	46	150	35	23
Missouri	75	33	44	35	22	61
Montana	50	21	42	15	2	13
New England	450	292	64	175	75	43
New Jersey	1000	627	63	200	143	72
Ohio	400	136	34	100	70	70
Pennsylvania (E.)	600	257	43	200	105	53
Pennsylvania (W.)	50	49	98	30	34	113
W. Virginia	20	9	45	—	3	—
Wisconsin	150	47	31	75	23	31
Southern States	180	88	49	100	31	31
Miscellaneous	—	216	—	—	163	—
Total Outside N.Y.	6000	3487	58	1500	1201	80
New York State	13,000	4177	32	1500	736	49
Total National	19,000	7664	40	3000	1937	65

## 2,000 at Teachers' Rally Greet New Spirit of Resistance to McCarthyism

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

While speaker after speaker took note of the swelling resistance to McCarthyism from labor and from educators over the country, some 2,000 teachers and distinguished guests paid ovations Saturday to speakers who had defied Congressional inquisitors at the cost of their teaching jobs.

The occasion was the 17th annual educational conference of the Teachers Union of New York, held in the Hotel Commodore, on the topic, "American Education Under Fire: The Attack Widens; The Resistance Grows."

Abraham Lederman, the union's president, glancing about at the crowded luncheon tables in the big ballroom, the overflow crowd in the gallery, the long table on the dais at which sat legislators, trade unionists and other civic leaders, said, "Well, if this is a wake, it is the most enthusiastic wake I have ever attended."

Despite the suspensions and dismissals resulting from the McCar-

ran-Jenner-Timone inquisitions, and the "Judas services of a Bella Dodd who has sold her soul to the devil of McCarthyism," he said, those who had been gleefully predicting the demise of the union must feel chagrin.

Listing legislators and other services by the union over the year and its continued role in fighting against the latest official threat to increase class-sizes still further, and against the sacrifice of children and teachers "by both a ruthless Governor and a spineless Mayor," Lederman said it was the union's special fight against witchhunters which had most aroused its members.

"For a long time it was our proud, if difficult, role to keep alive in the field of education the voice of resistance to the Jenners and Veldes, the McCarthy's and the McCarrans," he said.

"Fortunately, educational leaders in many parts of the country, with the shameful exception of New York City, have begun to

speak out against the destruction of freedom by Congressional inquisitors."

This he contrasted to Superintendent of Schools Jansen's appearance three days ago as a voluntary witness to say the Jenner committee helped academic freedom, "thus revealing himself to be either a consummate ignoramus or colossal hypocrite."

Lederman's statement that "the newspapers no longer present an unrelieved, solid picture of meek compliance and subservience to those who would subvert our school system" was echoed by Len De Caux, of Chicago, editor of March of Labor.

Official organs of the AFL and CIO and the railway brotherhoods, DeCaux reminded, lately had been directing their attack not against "the reds" but against McCarthyism.

In such towns as Warsaw, Wis., Rock Island, Davenport, Moline and elsewhere, he said, unions are working in a united front. He cited

the UAW resolution on academic freedom.

#### 'STAND AND FIGHT'

Dr. Barrows Dunham, professor of philosophy at Temple University until he refused in February to testify before the Velde Un-American Committee, won an ovation from the audience. Dunham, author of "Man Against Myth" and "Giant in Chains" declared, "If the attack comes directly then you must stand and fight."

"In the last four weeks," he said, "I have come to know happiness deeper and nobler than I thought possible, a happiness which springs from the knowledge that old fears can be conquered and that you are living on in the midst of an overflowing joy and confidence from your friends."

Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, president of the National Lawyers Guild, declared that the New York City Board of Education was "in the unique position of being the only board of education in the nation" (Continued on Page 8;



# CIO 'Outlook' Dim on Jobs; Won't Explore Source

By BERNARD BURTON  
(First of two articles)

The current high level of employment in many big industrial centers is kidding nobody. Even big businessmen are beginning to express concern over a threat of production downturns in the near future. In business, labor and government circles the search is on for a means of "taking up the slack" when "defense" spending tapers off after the middle of this year.

That's the main point of a study on foreign trade in the February issue of the CIO Economic Outlook. "Employment would be noticeably affected," says the Outlook in a model of understatement, "if this country were unable to export manufactured goods."

The eight-page study, however, is embedded in gloom on this score. The best it can come up with is a "partial solution . . . which cannot be developed in the course of one,

two, or perhaps even five years." All of which is small comfort to millions of workers who are wondering how long it will last.

The study is entitled Problems In "Trade, Not Aid" and expresses concern over the small amount of imports as compared to exports. In 1952, for example, exports exceeded imports by \$5 billion and had to be made up by U. S. government grants and credits which come out of the taxpayer's pocket. This, the Outlook notes, can't go on forever, or even much longer. **EXPORTS DROP**

Another way to close this gap is already taking place, with fearful consequences for us, the Outlook points out. That's a reduction in purchases by countries which have been trading with us. "This has already been done by many countries," says the Outlook. "For example, England has reduced her purchases to almost a bare mini-

mum . . . England, of course, is not the only country which has done this, but all countries which have found that they are buying more on the American market than they are able to sell on the American market have been forced to reduce their own purchases."

"Obviously," the Outlook concludes on this point, "this cannot continue to be the solution to international trade problems."

There is one other method that is generally proposed, according to the Outlook. That is to increase our imports and reduce tariffs. But, the Outlook adds, this also "is not a panacea for world trade problems." It could even cause unemployment here if foreign products are permitted to compete on the home market with U. S. goods.

**BUT WHERE?**

After the Outlook gets into this kind of fix which has no solution,

it says we just have to find new markets. Good. But where? Western Europe and the "underdeveloped nations," answers the Outlook.

All of which starts us on the same old merry-go-round and answers nothing. The fact is that the bulk of our trade has been with these same countries in which the Outlook now proposes we find new markets.

The CIO study admittedly proposes no real solution even though it skirts around the heart of the problem in another section of the study. The problem, it admits has been intensified by the U. S. cold-war embargo in trade with 800 million people of the Socialist countries.

"The problems of export surplus in the national trade area," the study states, "have been made more difficult by World War II as well as subsequent developments

in the international scene."

"There used to be considerable trade," it goes on, "between eastern Europe and the western European countries." But, it adds, "the United States has clearly followed a policy of curtailing its trade with eastern European countries and has urged (ordered would be a more precise word—BB) the western European countries to do likewise."

Although the CIO study comes close to the crux of the foreign trade crisis—and the crux of the developing crisis in relations between the capitalist countries—it quickly veers away from the issue. It does not call for a resumption of east-west trade and looks for still other "solutions." In the process, the Outlook winds up with a very dim outlook on foreign trade and peacetime jobs.

We will discuss that in the next article.



## Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

### 'Trade, Not Aid,' Is a Porkchop Issue Here, Too

IT'S THIS 'AID' BUSINESS that's the real sucker bait. We're a generous people. We know we have it better than the people of many other countries. So when the professional philanthropists who own General Motors and Standard Oil get their politicians in Washington to come up with a package labelled "aid," we go along with the idea.

That's why Walter Reuther got off without a dissenting murmur the other day when the Auto Workers voted \$50,000 for "aid" to trade unions overseas. That's why the unionists okayed 5,000 potatoes for old man Ernst Reuter's so-called "refugee aid" program.

It's a virtue—this generosity, this sympathy for the man in a spot. But our enemies exploit our virtues as well as our vices. It's a fact, and you can look it up in any serious history book in a public library, that the fish-eyed, tight-lipped owners of General Electric and duPont Chemicals have never moved against a trade union or a colonial people except behind the camouflage of "helping" the workers and poor "backward natives."

ILLUSIONS die hard, however, as a number of wise men have observed. Moreover, labor leaders and farm spokesmen are lagging behind other sections of the population in beginning to see the facts about the massive sums sent overseas under the label of "aid."

The Council on Foreign Relations on March 25 announced that of 825 leaders in 25 U. S. cities, a majority favored tariff reduction, increased imports and an end of aid-financed exports. Ninety percent favored making it a definite policy to regard foreign "aid" as temporary. However only 6 percent of these persons formed a category which included labor and farm spokesmen. (N. Y. Times (3/26).

Labor spokesmen tackling the question at all—and they can be counted on the fingers of one hand seem to have their logic out of focus. For instance, Alfred M. Green, writing in the International Association of Machinists' Monthly Journal of February, 1952, says: "Even the foreign aid program, which has done so much to block the spread of Communism in Europe and Asia, is not safe from

the greedy interests which always are after bigger and better profits. The Wall Street bankers are out to take over. 'Trade instead of aid' is the high-sounding slogan of their campaign."

Now without detouring to take up Mr. Green on his objectionable anti-Communist bias, it should be pointed out that his facts are twisted. The Wall Street bankers are not the section of the business strata chiefly interested in the slogan of "trade not aid." This slogan is coming from the unfortunate beneficiaries of Wall St. "aid." It was Prime Minister Winston Churchill who told reporters when he "stopped over" here recently that Britain wanted "trade, not aid." It is Premier Rene Mayer who wants "trade, not aid."

Even the United Nations' World Economic Report, 1951-52, released for publication here only yesterday, calls "the inability of most countries to balance their dollar accounts without recourse to financial aid from the United States and restrictions on dollar imports . . . the most important single manifestation of disequilibrium in the world capitalist market. As remedies, it recommends increased imports by the U.S.A., reduction of import duties, removal of customs formalities, etc. (pp. 0-19 and 0-20.)

ON THE CONTRARY, instead of the Wall Street bankers being in favor of "trade instead of aid," they are the very ones insisting on "aid, not trade." Because, as V. I. Lenin pointed out as long ago as 1916, "the income of the rentiers (investors and bond-holders—J. P.) is five times as great as the revenue obtained from the foreign trade of the greatest 'trading' country in the world! This is the essence of imperialism and imperialist parasitism." (Imperialism, International Publishers, N.Y., 1933, p. 91.)

It is the billions spent for "aid" which crippled the economies of overseas countries, enable Wall Street to obtain control of their decisive sections, to maintain these countries in a state of dependency, and thus to blackmail them into furthering Wall Street's war aims.

Moreover, the "aid policy bolsters the employers and exploiters of labor in these countries vis-a-vis the workers, helps

them to unleash fascist attacks on the workers' organizations.

And what is more, this "aid" program not only pauperizes the American workers right here at home, imposing crushing burdens of taxation upon them; but at the same time provides maximum profits for the billionaire employers, allowing them to get their cuts in a dozen different ways.

All of this widens the gap between us and the workers of other countries, isolating us more, and provoking clashes with these countries in such a way as actually to threaten our security.

The slogan of "trade, not aid" is one every trade union in our country can well adopt. Think it over, Brother Green!

## Progressives Urge Campaign For Peace Talks

C. B. Baldwin, national secretary of the Progressive Party, this weekend called on Progressive Party members and all peace-loving Americans to urge an immediate meeting between President Eisenhower and the new Soviet Premier, Georgi Malenkov.

Baldwin's statement came as a result of a recent meeting of the National Executive Committee meeting of the Progressive Party which urged its members to send letters and delegations to Congressmen, asking negotiations between the two heads of state and settlement of the war in Korea.

"A few days ago," said Baldwin, "the United Automobile Workers convention, speaking for its million-strong membership, urged the President to sit down with the Soviet Premier Malenkov at the conference table. Other organizations have made similar expressions indicating that millions of Americans are weary of the hot war in Korea and the cold war at home."

The American people, Baldwin declared, "want an end to the draft and to the high taxes and high prices which are taking billions from their pockets to pay for wasteful armaments. They are fed up with McCarthyism which is robbing them of their liberties in the name of anti-communism."

"They want to know what stands in the way of an Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting, since both leaders have expressed their willingness for peace talks."

## INSIDE 'PROJECT X' - 5

### How U.S. Infiltrated British Spy Monopoly

Special to the Daily Worker

THE GLOBAL American spy network of today was built on the vast undercover operations this country undertook during World War II. This fact emerges from a large number of books, newspaper and magazine articles published here since the war.

The first central non-military intelligence agency in the history of the U. S. was established in 1941 as the Office of the Coordinator of Information, headed by William J. Donovan, who is now a special consultant to the Director for Mutual Security.

This agency pioneered in "the gathering of political as well as

crets, the British were certain they were gaining 'a direct pipeline to the White House.'

THE INNOVATIONS of political intelligence and sabotage were extended by the Office of Strategic Services, which succeeded the Coordinator of Information in 1942. The OSS invaded what were hitherto the intelligence preserves of the West European powers—Southern Europe, Asia and Africa.

"In the Middle East, long considered a British preserve, the anonymous agent quoted above wrote, "OSS fought and won a long battle to establish the right to send its own signals to its own headquarters in Cairo and Italy. Similarly, in the Far East and Southeast Asia, Americans invaded what had heretofore been almost an exclusively British and Dutch area. The repercussions were rapid and loud. But there, also, the foundations of a wholly independent American intelligence system were laid."

Thus, while aiding the war against the Axis powers, the OSS, to begin with, got the best of the British Secret Service.

According to Sub Rosa, the British had hoped that Europe would be left to them, when they helped the U. S. get into the wholesale spy business. But on May 15, 1943, "OSS in London received explicit orders from Washington . . . to insist that the U. S. have a full and equal share in the developing of an intelligence system on the European continent. . . . The British decided to share."

One of the reasons why the British wanted to keep the OSS out of Europe, Alsop and Braden said, was because they "never conceived of an intelligence organization as existing solely during the war. They must have thought of the days of peace with some trepidation."

(Continued on Page 8)



DONOVAN

military information by unorthodox means" and in "combined sabotage and intelligence-gathering operations," an anonymous wartime intelligence officer declared in The Atlantic Monthly of April, 1948.

Because of the pressure of war, Donovan got a lot of help in the beginning from the notorious British Secret Service, Stewart Alsop and Thomas Braden reported in their book, Sub Rosa—The O.S.S. and American Espionage. "Breaking the precedent of centuries, they [the British] even sent a man over to sit down with Donovan and explain the workings of British espionage. The British were not motivated to these unprecedented disclosures from sheer altruism. In the fall of 1941, Lend-Lease was an issue on which England might survive or fall. By generously baring to Donovan their most sacred se-

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## MCCARTHYISM AND MAY DAY

IN ITS BROADCASTS to West European labor, the much-battered Voice of America reminds its hearers that May Day is an American holiday.

We are glad to join with Voice of America in recalling this proud fact, even though this may give the labor-hating McCarthy fascists' another sensation. Imagine, the Daily Worker wants the country to remember its glorious contribution to world labor in the form of the first May Day, 1889!

To McCarthy and his fascists, it is not only America's great revolutionary-democratic past, not only the New Deal, which are hateful; it is especially the great role of U.S. labor in the past and in the present which he and his fascists fear the most.

For, as CIO secretary-treasurer James Carey commented on the recent rash of probes by the witchhunters:

"Virtually all the investigations of alleged Communism are conducted by men who are . . . anti-liberal, anti-labor, and pro-reaction.

"Virtually all such men who have made careers out of anti-communism would—wittingly or unwittingly—strait-jacket the American mind."

This accurate estimate of the "men who have made careers out of anti-communism" is repeated in firm words by the just-ended CIO auto workers convention as it called on all Americans:

"To check the whole dangerous trend of heresy-hunting led by McCarthy that created the atmosphere out of which the McCarran Act was born and which is poisoning our public life."

As May Day approaches, it is clear that up and down the labor movement, AFL, CIO, railroad brotherhoods and independent unions, there is growing a realization that in McCarthyism the entire trade union membership faces a mortal, fascist enemy out to destroy it.

The McCarthyism which is out to destroy American democracy is aiming its dagger at the heart of labor, democracy's sentinel.

We believe that the call for a May Day conference to be held next Saturday afternoon, 4 p.m., at St. Nicholas Arena, is in the spirit of these militant labor denunciations of democracy's bitter enemy, McCarthyism.

Men and women of good will, in the trade unions and other groups, can see in this year's May Day what the Voice of America says it is—a great day to raise the banner of labor's rights and democratic freedoms.

## THE GENERALS ATTACK LABOR

THE REAL PURPOSE for the phony headlines about ammunition shortages in Korea is coming into the open now. The target is labor and its right to strike.

A front-page story in last Friday's New York Journal-American disclosed that Gen. Van Fleet had told the House Armed Services Committee that the CIO Steel strike alone cut ammunition deliveries by more than one-third. And Van Fleet's source of information was supposed to have been none other than his immediate superior officer, Gen. Mark Clark, who was alleged to have obtained the "information" from former Defense Secretary Lovett.

Out of such made-to-order "testimony" a case has been built for demands by leading Republicans for an "investigation" into the effect of labor strikes on ammunition deliveries. These demands are being put forward by Republican Congressmen Van Zandt, Smith and Hoffman.

It is noteworthy that most of the strikes mentioned were led by unions with right-wing officers. In addition to Steel, attention was called to the long Scovill Brass strike led by the UAW-CIO. Also blasted was the International Harvester strike, which was led by the UE.

The wild charges on Capitol Hill bear out again that the real target of Congressional red-baiters are the unions—all unions.

It also bears out the oft-repeated warnings of this paper—that the Korean War, the most unpopular war in our history, is not a war in the people's interest. It is a profiteering war serving only the reactionary forces in this country who now seek to use it to cripple all labor.

Labor should join hands now to stop this new "investigation" threat, whether aimed at "left," "right," or "center" unions. No matter how the Republicans will slice it, the target will be all labor.

Further, in its own interest as well as in the interest of the whole nation, labor should join the call for an immediate cease-fire in Korea with the PW issue to be negotiated later.

# Stalin Led Soviets in Putting Science to Work for Society

By PETER STONE

"IN ORDER to build we must know, we must have mastered science, and in order to know we must study. . . . A fortress stands before us. This fortress is science with its numerous branches of knowledge. We must capture this fortress at all costs," said Stalin to the youth in 1928. This was the fortress that Stalin helped capture and leave as the basic legacy to his people in the USSR and the workers throughout the world.

The laboratory of Stalin was the USSR. His leadership provided the 200 million people of the Soviet Union with the scientific method and technique to change the world. From a backward, semi-feudal prison-house of nations, the land of the Soviets has emerged as one of the world's great powers. This is so because "science has a privileged place in the school curriculum; it is the main subject of study in hundreds of institutes of higher education," writes Ashby, Australian scientist, in his work, "Scientist in Russia."

Under Stalin science has become part of the very fabric of the USSR, and is basic for all the five-year plans.

TO STALIN the people were of supreme importance in integrating the knowledge of science into the fibers of the Soviet state. To graduates of the Red Army in 1935, he said, "In order to set technique going we need people who have mastered technique. Of all the valuable capital the world possesses the most valuable and most decisive is people, cadres."

For the scientists, Stalin and his associates provided the best environment for continuation of their creative work. He was in personal and constant communication with Papanin and the Arctic expedition in the drifting ice—research experiments that searched for new methods of breaking through the ice-locked land of the USSR.

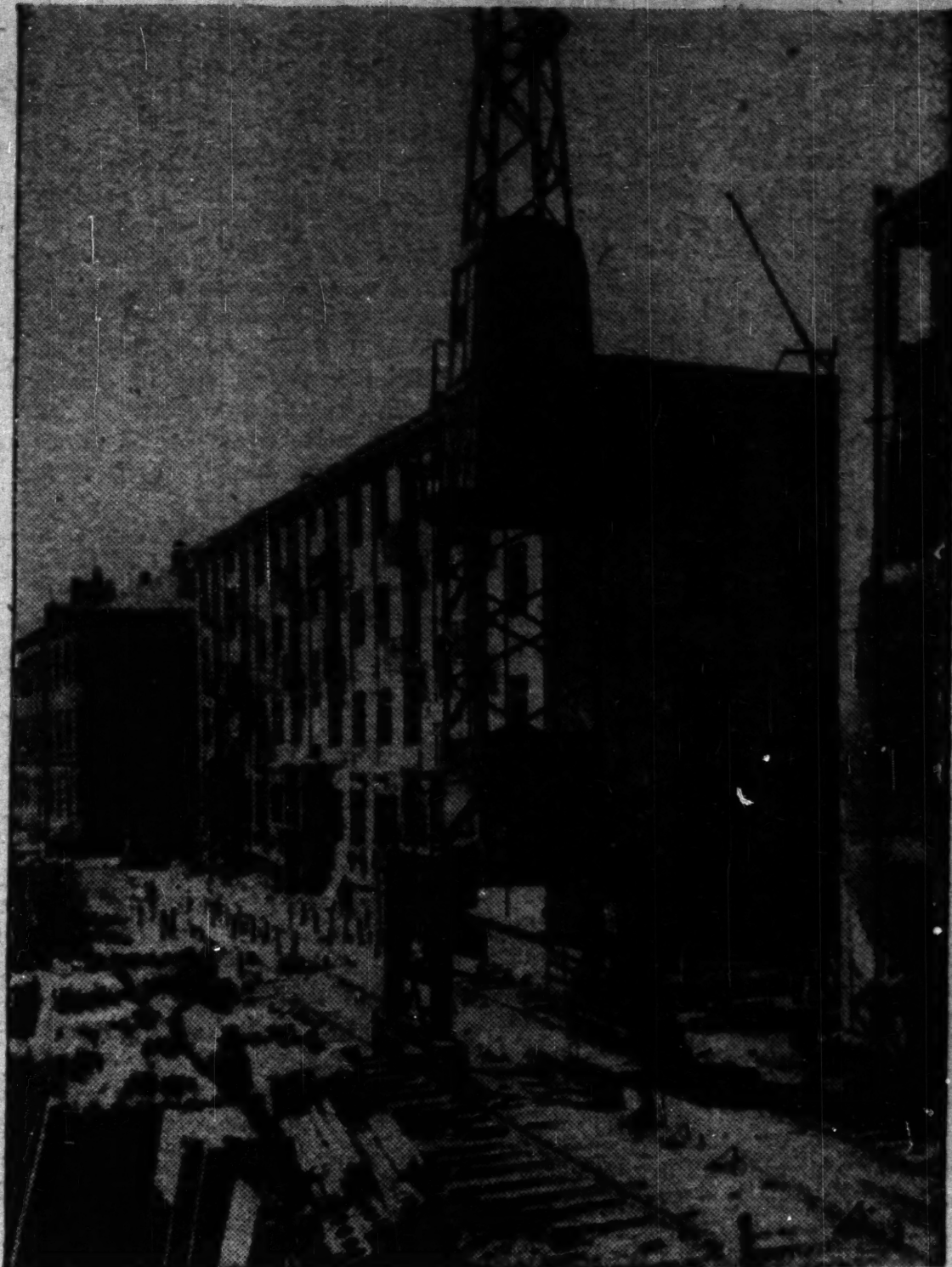
Stalin saw to it that Constantine Tsiolovsky, who discovered the principle of the rocket propeller, was restored to health and provided with sufficient funds for his laboratory to continue his experiments. In 1928 this inventor wired Stalin, "I bequeath all my work in aviation, rocket aeronautics, and inter-planetary communication to the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet Government, the true pilots of human program." It is for such reasons that the USSR leads in rocket and aviation research.

To the biologist Tsitin, Stalin wrote, "Experiment more boldly, we will support you." And to the famed Michurin, the Soviet Government gave hundreds of acres, laboratories, and funds for research into the problems of new fruit and hybrid types, that have today made the USSR a blooming orchard.

LENIN had remarked that "Communism is Soviet Power plus electrification," and the plan (GOELRO) submitted to the 8th Congress of Soviets was immediately characterized by Stalin as "the only Marxist attempt in our time to put a really substantial technical and productive basis under the Soviet superstructure of economically backward Russia."

By 1935, through the scientific program in the Stalin five-year plan, the annual output of electricity in the USSR had been multiplied 13 times. Soviet industry as a result of electrification jumped from 5th to 1st place in Europe and second in the world.

In Stalin's last work, "Eco-



PRE-FABRICATED PARTS, made in factories, are being put together to make new apartment houses in Moscow. Self-propelled crane on railroad tracks runs along entire length of project to put parts in place.

nomic Problems of Socialism in the USSR" he called for the elimination of natural causes of disaster, such as floods and drought.

He wrote, "In olden times the overflow of big rivers, floods and the resulting destruction of homes and crops was considered an unavertible calamity, against which man was powerless. But with the lapse of time and the development of human knowledge, when man had learned to build dams and hydropower stations, it became possible to protect society from the calamity of floods which had, formerly seemed inevitable."

One Stalinist scientist reported on the upper Volga regions around the towns of Gorky and Kostroma, which once had known waves of 40-60 feet from the swollen river. "Today," he notes, "and for the past 12 years, residents know of floods only from hearsay and books."

THE SAME scientific acumen has been applied to the desert regions of the USSR, to those areas which like parts of the USA have known drought.

The last Stalin five-year plan calls for elimination of these drought-stricken areas through the erection of shelter belts, diversions of rivers, a whole system of new canals, and rebuilding and renourishing the soil. This plan is the newest strategic offensive against the elements, which envisages the transformation of the vast steppes of European Russia and Siberia; the elimination of soil erosion, a plan for reforestation, irrigation, fertilization, crop rotation and complete farm mechanization.

The emphasis on the need for caring for the people was always paramount in the mind of this scientific genius, Stalin. In 1934 at the 17th Party Congress, Stalin spoke of the need for a rapid improvement of the entire system of medical education and a large increase in the institutes and schools devoted to the study of medicine.

By 1941, after the USSR had

gone through two five year Stalin plans, the number of doctors had doubled.

In 1935 Molotov noted that "workers called up for army service in Moscow and Leningrad showed that during the past six or seven years, the average weight of those examined has increased 1½-2 kilograms (3-5 lbs.); and their chest measurement by 1½-2½ cm. (½-inch)."

One of Stalin's great personal scientific achievements has been in the field of linguistics.

American critics sneered at him and stated that Stalin was "interfering with scientists." These scoffers pretended not to know anything about the accomplishments of Stalin in the field of languages. It was his personal leadership against the chauvinism of Great Russia that established a truly multi-national state in the USSR. Back in 1904 he had written, "To each people its own language."

Stalin later remarked, "It may seem strange that we—advocates of the merging of all cultures into one common culture, with one common language are at the same time true partisans of the flourishing of national cultures. But there is nothing strange in this. National culture must be allowed to unfold and develop, and to make apparent all their potential qualities."

Stalin was a Marxist and therefore he was a scientist. He taught that social life, the history of society was not a series of "accidents"; and that the study of this history of society could be looked upon and was in truth a science. He knew and taught that the laws of development of society could be put to practical use and that the working class throughout the world should guide itself by the laws of development of society, and by practical deductions from these laws. In this way he converted socialism from a dream of a better future for humanity into a science, that would go on creating more abundance and wealth for the people.



## Auto Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

emptory demands. Now the schools and colleges have been made the target of the day-education of our children shall conform to the ideas of these men or else! Apparently the churches were next on the list, but Velde blurted this out of turn and his plan to regiment religion has been suppressed for the time.

"A free country which can protect itself only by turning honest citizens into informers, and by giving suspicion and fear a higher place in its scale of moral values than fellowship and trust, and mutual confidence, is well on the way to destroying its freedom."

The convention called on the locals to unite in the fight on McCarthyism with all labor, liberal and religious groups; demanded that Congress "review and amend" the Smith, McCarran and McCarran-Walter laws to safeguard civil liberties, and further called on Congress to "establish a code of practices" for its investigating committees to protect the rights of those called before them.

The civil rights resolution, reaffirming the objectives of anti-lynch anti-polltax and anti-firm-crow laws, stresses the fight for revision of Rule 22 of the Senate to curb filibusters. The resolution further calls for more intense efforts to enforce anti-discrimination provisions in contracts to assure free opportunities to Negroes and other groups for jobs and promotion.

The resolution is supplemented by another one calling for inclusion in all contracts of the UAW's "Model Anti-Discrimination Clause."

### PPOLITICAL ACTION

The political action resolution urges the national CIO "to explore with other groups the possibility of calling a national conference of labor, farm and other liberal forces in the spring of 1956—prior to convening of both party conventions," and analyze the situation with the view of influencing the political situation and "meeting Wall Street's new challenge."

The resolution also urges the

calling of such conferences every two years on a state scale prior to the congressional elections. The UAW's locals are directed to contact other groups in their states "for the purpose of promoting joint political action."

The general line to be followed, says the resolution, is aimed to establish an "independent political action movement to establish a coalition of liberal forces that will oppose and defeat the Dixie-GOP coalition of reaction." The resolution adds:

"We must develop independent political action machinery in every congressional district in which the UAW-CIO has membership. Special emphasis must be put on ward, precinct, block and neighborhood organizations where our members can and should participate in the formulation of the program and selection of liberal candidates of ability and integrity."

The resolution makes no mention of the CIO's Political Action Committee, expressing interest mainly in the broader political unity for an eventual "realignment" of political forces in the country.

### CONTRACT LENGTH

The convention gave approval to an administration resolution declaring that it shall be the policy of the union not to sign contracts for longer than two years if the companies do not come through with an acceptable agreement revising the current five-year pact.

A number of delegates assailed long-term contracts, and expressed opposition to such pacts regardless of what the result of the current negotiations may be. Speeches from the floor forced Reuther and other top leaders to make defensive efforts.

No speakers from the floor defended a five-year pact.

### SPEEDUP

The resolution on speedup presented the delegates with another opportunity to attack the five-year pact and its provisions that give the companies practically a unilateral right to impose productivity levels and discipline workers.

But the temper of the delegates really exploded when the Grievance Committee reported on appeals cases. Significantly, in the three cases in which the appellants came before the convention personally, all were Negroes.

The first, handled earlier in the convention, was the case of the Ford Five, presented by Dave Moore.

The second was the expulsion, or fines and suspensions, of 19 Negroes of Local 205 (Leland Plant) 13 of whom appealed. Their case was presented by James Walker. This case involved charges of co-operation with Dist. 50, United Mine Workers, in a move to decertify the UAW as bargainer for the plant.

Walker said that the move for decertification did not spring from anti-union sentiments but in "desperation" to get rid of the dictatorial administrator Reuther had placed over the local for 16

months with members not even permitted to even make a motion at meetings.

The composition of the shop and its leadership, largely of Negroes, was an influence in the attitude taken against the group, Walker added. The delegates were visibly disturbed by the spectacle of mass expulsion of Negroes and the conditions that led to it. But no one rose to defend a move to decertify the UAW.

The Maynard Bussey case was, however, something different.

An active committeeman, Bussey was fired by the company for allegedly not giving their quired notice of absence for three days. Bussey maintained he gave notice three times—himself, once through his wife and another time through a friend by telephone. He read an affidavit of a friend who phoned for him.

The convention's grievance committee chairman, like secretary-treasurer Emil Mazey who processed the case for the international office when it had been appealed, said it was a clear case of "credibility," and for no particular reason took the company's word not Bussey's.

"I always believed the burden of proof is on the management," said Bussey.

William Bradley, Local 761, Indianapolis, said:

"I don't like the way these cases are reported. Some of these reports sound like management talking. I am president of my local, and when a man says he gave notice, I'll back him to the hilt."

Warner Sensinger, Local 677, Allentown, said:

"We shouldn't look out for the company's fight. They can fight their own battle."

Rudy Pale of CM, Local 235, Detroit, said the contract must be changed in 1955 to deprive the company of its weapon to discipline workers as it sees fit.

Despite strong efforts by the leaders on the platform to get approval of their report, the delegates showed better than 85 percent on a hand vote rejecting the report.

The temper of delegates flared again when the next case up was of one who admitted stealing union funds, strikebreaking and of co-operating with the company against the union. He is Joseph Dapser, employed by the Liquid Carbonic Corp. Chicago, under contract with Local 757. He was suspended for two months, fined \$100 and put on 10 years probation. But even that very light sentence for this white anti-unionist was apparently too severe for the convention's Reuther-picked grievance committee—the recommendation was for a new trial on the technical ground that one of the seven members of the trial committee of the local was absent from one of the trial meetings.

Only the claim that the recommendation is strictly in the interest of technical form caused many delegates to vote for this report, and that by a very close vote.

## Rosenberg

(Continued from Page 1)

hands of the Supreme Court justices.

The court could even grant the defense the right to argue its appeal without granting the new trial the Rosenbergs request.

### CHANGED OPINION

The climate of opinion has changed greatly since Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were railroaded to the electric chair in 1951 amid a manufactured hysteria, without the slightest evidence against them. Though they were charged in the press with being "atomic spies for Russia" the government indictment charged them only with "conspiracy to commit espionage," because the government did not have any evidence that they had ever committed espionage or had ever transmitted any information of any kind.

The recent statements by Pope Pius XII telling of the enormous Catholic opinion in Europe urging clemency or a new trial showed the change in the thinking of millions.

### CARNEGIE HALL RALLY

At Carnegie Hall last night a clemency for the Rosenbergs meeting was held under the auspices of the ASP (National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions.) Scheduled speakers included Dean Bernard Loomer, dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago; Miss Ruby Dee, motion picture actress; Jack Levine, artist; Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Professor Louise Pettibone Smith, and William Harrison, associate editor of the Boston Chronicle, one of the oldest Negro newspapers in the country. Harry Pratt Fairchild, of the ASP, was chairman.

"For myself," said Dean Loomer, "I agree with those who believe that there are reasonable grounds for doubting the Rosenbergs' guilt as charged. At least the evidence appears something short of conclusive. But I have left that aspect of the case to those more technically qualified."

Dean Loomer then went on to say that "the Rosenberg case is one of the best scapegoats that have been offered to the American people for some time. . . . I suggest that this factor accounts for some of the pathology illustrated in discussions of this case. I urge a more sober examination of the wisdom of the sentence."

Rev. Forbes said, referring to President Eisenhower: "We ask you to give heed to the demands of more than 2,000 American clergy whose awareness of what 'doing justly' means is at least as keen as your own. The millions of common people throughout the world ask the same thing of you—to do justly, that is all." Rev. Forbes said that Eisenhower could show "Christian humility in admitting that you were mistaken in your first decision in this case, and by so doing give justice to this young couple."

William Harrison said, "I venture to guess that the Pope's unusual intervention was at least partly caused by his recognition of the fact that excessive punishment had been imposed upon

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg."

Jack Levine said, "The state can execute them, but the state cannot resurrect them when the fever drops and their case can be evaluated in a calmer light."

Miss Ruby Dee in an impassioned plea criticized those who had turned their backs on this case. She said that this lag had opened the door to many of the people's worst enemies, like McCarran and McCarthy. She called on the country to halt "this Rosenberg atrocity."

## De Gasperi's Election Law

### Jammed Through

ROME, March 29.—The Senate today voted 166 to 106 against a Communist Party proposal to shelve Premier Alcide DeGasperi's revision of Italy's Constitution on elections. The so-called "electoral reform bill" increases DeGasperi's position by giving 64 percent of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies to any party or coalition polling 50.01 percent of the votes.

The final vote on the measure was taken after a gag was imposed on the Communist members. The Senate President refused to recognize them, and announced the final outcome of the voting as 174 for the "reform" bill, none against and three abstaining.

A transport strike in this city has been called tomorrow to protest the illegal procedure.

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## Four Letters From Readers On Various Cultural Topics

Following are a few recent letters to the Feature Editor concerning Puerto Rican recordings, "Limelight," Censorship, Stalin and Folklore and the three-dimensional film "Bwana Devil":

### On Stalin's Contributions To World Culture

Dear Dave Platt:

It was with a sense of deep satisfaction that I read your article "Stalin and Folklore" in the March 13 issue of the Daily Worker. It kindled an awareness of the profound sources of Stalin's strength as a man and as a leader of his people and of all peoples.

Stalin knew the incisive originality and earthiness and the beauty of expression which the people have used in folklore to voice their deepest feelings and thoughts. He wanted writers and poets to discover there the inexhaustible supply of ideas and forms from which by their art they could produce works of the highest brilliance. Springing from and with his roots deep among his people Stalin was himself an example of the development which can take a simple man to the heights of greatness and brilliance.

Despite his occupation with the affairs of a new socialist state (even because of it) Stalin, out of his tremendous breadth of interests, made powerful contributions to world culture that tower above those of any leader of our time.

SAUL GROSS.

### Culture in Service Of Liberation Struggle

Editor, Feature Section:

An example of how culture can be used in the service of a liberation struggle is the recording of No Son Cobardes, "They Aren't Cowards" dedicated to the 65th Regiment. This record composed and sung by one of Puerto Rico's most popular and most talented singers is accompanied by Monch Usera and his orchestra and the Los Atares singers, both popular as well as broad musical figures as is certainly Bobby Capo the composer.

I first heard it last Saturday on the Spanish program preceded by the announcement that the "following record sung by Bobby Capo is dedicated to the unjustly sentenced 65th Regiment." Following are the words translated:

No, they aren't cowards.  
Our boys fighting on foreign soil.  
No, they aren't cowards.  
Our boys are very valiant. This has been proven.  
Mothers today are dying of grief because of the ungrateful reward handed to their sons.  
The country is grief-stricken over the penalties and injustices committed by a prejudiced court.  
They say today that they prefer to see their boys dead than their honor stained in a military jail.  
Oh God omnipotent! Let justice

triumph! Puerto Rico is kneeling in prayer.

The record is for sale in any Spanish record shop and is issued by Seeco Records. While the bourgeois press gave plenty of adverse publicity over the slanderous attacks leveled against the Puerto Rican 65th Regiment, they are keeping quiet about the mountain of protests which has burst forth in Puerto Rico and in the Puerto Rican communities in New York. While the record doesn't reveal a conscious understanding of the war, still it is unmistakably a conscious protest of the vicious treatment of Puerto Rican soldiers, a protest which is objectively anti-war, anti-imperialist.

The songs' timeliness and popularity of the singers should indicate to American workers and progressives that the 65th Regiment issue is still hot and the movement for justice is growing every day. This issue cannot continue to be the sole property of the Puerto Rican people. Our American allies must now join in our effort for justice.

BILL VILA,  
Labor Youth League.

### Racist Thinking In Oboler Film "Bwana Devil"

Editor, Feature Section:

There have been some remarks in your paper about Arch Oboler's "three-dimensional" film "Bwana Devil." However, specific mention should be made that the action of the film is secondary to the theme it presents the audience.

The burial scenes of Indians, Africans and Englishmen are all separate and apart from one another, although all were victims of the lions. Robert Stack, the young overseer even prevents the Indian workers from observing the funeral rites of the Africans, telling them it is no affair of theirs. Considering the Indian-African unity in South Africa today, the above scene appears to be no accident but rather is intended, I think, to foster division, at least in the minds of the audience.

The "white man's burden" was personified by the English lady protecting the small African child, bathing him and shielding him when visiting residents ask the Empire Builders to leave the country, much to their indignation.

All in all, any future award for this stinker should consist in the



MIKE GOLD

### Mike Gold Featured at M & M's 5th Anniversary Cultural Rally at Manhattan Plaza April 17

The fight of progressive writers and artists for peace and against McCarthyism will be highlighted by Masses & Mainstream at its Fifth Anniversary rally on Friday evening, April 17.

The meeting will dramatize the magazine's rich cultural tradition, going back to the founding of The Masses in 1911.

Michael Gold, outstanding symbol of this tradition and the dean

of proletarian literature in America, will be one of the featured speakers.

"My own life," says Gold, "has been intimately connected with The Masses for thirty-seven years, first as reader, then as writer and editor. I salute with a full heart the young writers and artists who are carrying on the old battle for human brotherhood, for peace, a creative life, socialism."

absence of hard coin in the box office till.

I. E.

(The Daily Worker reviewer said of "Bwana Devil," "Instead of using the new technique for constructive purposes, Hollywood has launched its latest venture with propaganda for racism and imperialism.")

### Limelight, Birth Of A Nation and Censorship

Dear Mr. Platt:

I enjoyed reading your recent column on "Limelight."

However, I wonder if your unqualified endorsement of the N. Y. Herald Tribune quote doesn't leave us a little bit up in the air. You remember, the Tribune said "to make rude remarks about movies you do not like. This is an American privilege. But to suppress them or to threaten a disturbance that spoils the enjoyment of others is not such a privilege, and it is not good sense." And you say, "Agreed!" Again you say "Agreed!" to the statement, "We do not think that the producer, distributor or exhibitor should succumb to the pressure and deny others the right to view the film."

How do you then justify various actions taken by our progressive groups in picketing films like "The Desert Fox," "Oliver Twist," "Birth of a Nation" and others, in an attempt to have exhibitors withdraw the film and to discourage patrons from entering movie houses? Shall we continue these forms of protest and deny them only to reactionaries?

This question is often raised with us in discussions around the picket lines. Or is there some qualification to your endorsement which you omitted from the column?

MOVIEGOER.

[Freedom of expression does not include the right to cry 'fire' in a crowded theatre. Nor should it include the right to spread anti-Semitism, anti-Negro and pro-war propaganda among the people. There are laws today—and rightly so—against the dissemination of blatant falsehoods about foods and medicines.]

No one can get up on a platform and make a speech defending robbery and murder without being jailed as a maniac. Some day these laws will be extended to include punishing the spreader of hatreds against Negroes, Jews and other minorities and nationalities.

Some day it will be a crime of the first degree in our country as it is in the socialist countries to call for war as the solution of international problems.

Until that day comes it is the patriotic duty of every American to oppose any idea whether in a speech, newspaper, book or film that can lead to the injury or death of innocent human beings. This is not censorship but self-protection from maniacs.—D.P.]

## on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

### A Good Young Referee Coming Up...

A HIGH SCHOOL preliminary game was in its last minutes when you got to the Garden for the Knicks-Boston playoff game last week, and it needed a double take to confirm a surprising and very welcome sight, a Negro referee on the floor.

Goodness knows there should be nothing startling in 1953 in the sight of one of the two officials handling a basketball game having a darker skin than the other, but that's the way it still is. Sports, with its inherent appeal to basic democracy making the simple issue hard to confuse and hide, has played a very big role in knocking down many Jimcrow walls, but there still is only one Negro umpire in organized ball, down in a lower classification, and in basketball, with a longer tradition than baseball of Negro and white participation, you don't see Negro referees.

In fact, looking down at Bill (Dolly) King, former LIU star, blowing the whistle, handing the ball to one of the high school kids out of bounds, and running easily upcourt with the play in the old familiar straightbacked way, you had to search your memory on whether you had EVER seen a Negro referee on the Garden floor before—and the answer was no. (You also felt you should have said more about this before.)

Bill King had run up and down this very floor as a player, one of those the people paid their money to see, and yet there had to be something special, a "story," in this very same man running up and down this very same floor as one of the hired officials.

Between halves of the Knick-Celtic game, that tense pro struggle for the chips in which both benches were alternately up screaming and shouting at the referees, you found King in a seat near the court, said hello and asked some questions. You had heard the former athlete was recreation director at the Riverton Houses in Harlem, but that was all.

### WAS HE REFEREEING now regularly?

"That's right," King nodded. "I've been working quite a few high school games around town this season." In his mid-thirties now, the 6-2½ former three-sport star is lean-faced and doesn't look too unlike the athlete you remembered.

You asked if he was aiming to move up from high school refereeing to college ball.

"Oh yes," he answered quickly. "I hope to referee college games next season as a matter of fact. Right here in the Garden."

What's the situation about Negro referees in college ball, you wanted to know. Had there ever been a Negro referee in the Garden as far as he knew?

He shook his head negatively. "No," he said, "there hasn't." About time there was, you observed.

"Yes it is," he said seriously.

What was the procedure involved for him in getting games?

"Well," he said, "you just contact the official college group and ask for assignments. That's the way high school referees get college work. Your work is observed and rated, and if you're OK, you start getting some spots. I've put myself on the list for assignments."

How was his work rated?

"I've been told it's good," he said. "The coaches of the teams have liked my work. That doesn't mean I know it all. I'm watching the pros work all the time, learning what there is to learn. It's really fascinating work. I like it. I hope after a few years of college refereeing to get into the pros too."

Unmistakably as he spoke there was an air of confidence in his ability to do the refereeing job well. You remembered King as a player, his poise, his ability to take command, games he won in the last frantic seconds, unhurriedly setting up the play and the shot in the right way without overhasty panic. You thought these were good refereeing qualities.

You asked King if there had been what he might call any special attention to or notice taken on his pioneering appearances in the high school games he's worked.

He thought about that for a moment. "Oh, just some curiosity at first, maybe," he said, "that's all. If I make a call someone doesn't like, it's Bill King making a call they don't like, if Sid Borgia, makes a call someone doesn't like, it's Sid Borgia making a call they don't like. I believe that in sports it's what you do out there that counts. . . ."

Once you get the chance to do it . . .

"That's right," he nodded with a smile. "That's the story."

He said on the whole his playing career had borne that out, with some few exceptions. You recalled an "incident" involving King in the Garden tourney, then the Basketball Writers' tourney, about 1939, in which there was some debate about what had happened between him and a player on the New Mexico team.

"No debate," smiled King. "No debate at all. It happened. The guy called me a name."

Suddenly you remembered writing the story for the Daily Worker sports page, and the details came back.

"The guy's name was Jackson," you said. "And after that happened you put in 14 points while holding him scoreless and he fouled out of the game. The crowd booed him all the way to the bench. LIU came from behind to win."

"Jackson, that was his name all right," said King looking perhaps a bit surprised that someone should remember. "I remember Pat Kennedy was refereeing, he was all right, that Kennedy. He waved his finger in that guy's face and told him to try to be a gentleman and as good an American as me."

Was that all verbal, between him and Jackson, or did he get rough?

King chuckled. "Oh, there was some contact underneath between us. . . . I didn't hurt easy then."

YOU CHATTED ABOUT that great undefeated LIU team which climaxed its season by sweeping through the tourney, licking the game's first "giant" of 6-9 in the finale. You asked if he saw much of Coach Clair Bee.

"Oh yes," said King. "I see him around. We threw a nice dinner for him recently, players and coaches."

The LIU players seemed to like him. . . .

"That's right," said King. "we did. If you'd been at that dinner you'd see there was a real regard for him. He was a great

(Continued on Page 8)



## Spy

(Continued from Page 4)  
History proves they knew their onions.

MANY OSS men fought heroically against fascism, but the record shows that the top officials also had other things on their minds. The director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen W. Dulles, then head of the continental branch of OSS, used the opportunity to make contact with some of the figures who were to assume leading positions in postwar Europe. Others kept an eye peeled on our Soviet ally.

Stanton Griffis, the former American Ambassador to Poland who managed the escape of Stanislaw Mikolajczyk in 1947, tells in his book *Lying in State*, that on his OSS mission to Sweden in 1942 he was busy "collecting information regarding Sweden's armed forces, its attitude toward Germany and the Allies, its relations with Finland, and, above all, with Russia."

The foreign bases of OSS were maintained as the nucleus for postwar operations when the agency was dissolved in 1945. Griffis writes: "Even today, almost 10 years later, it is impossible for me to tell the whole story of my work in Finland, for the man whose subterranean employment I arranged are still there, and Russia is very close."

## Teachers

(Continued from Page 3)  
tion which has won the accolade of the McCarran Committee."

"From all sides," the noted Negro attorney said, "protests are being raised against these inquisitors." He cited Dean Sayre, Bishop Oxman, the American Association of University Professors chapters at Columbia, Princeton and Amherst, the National Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the National Education Association Conference on Higher Education, and the New York Times of March 22.

**AWARD MADE**  
Rose V. Russell, legislative representative of the Teachers Union, in presenting the union's annual award to Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn told how the purge and the blacklist have created "a class of American DP's—displaced professionals." Nevertheless, she said,

"they are but minor victims, for the people, the whole American people, are the real target."

"New forces, alarmed by the sinister blight upon our liberties, have moved up into open battle," she said.

The award, which Dr. Meiklejohn could not accept in person because of illness, was accepted for him at his suggestion by Dr. Scott Buchanan of the Foundation for World Government and former president of St. John's College.

Dr. Buchanan declared that the "business managements of intellectual enterprise" had corrupted academic institutions.

Among guests present were Assemblyman Julius J. Gans, Louis F. DeSalvo and Bernard Austin, Sen. Fred C. Morritt, United Electrical Workers Legislative Rep. Russ Nixon, Dr. Gene Weltfish, Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, Rev. and Mrs. Howard Melish, Vicky Garvin of the Negro Labor Council and others. They and others were introduced by Lucile Spence, veteran Negro member of the union.

Speakers at the four panel sessions included Rev. Edward D. McGowan, Negro minister, B. Z. Goldberg, columnist of *The Day-Jewish Journal*; Morris Skovron and Morris Seltzer, dismissed teachers and Miss Ruth Elizabeth Crawford, dismissed writer for the UN.

## Winnington

(Continued from Page 1)

Then he met the Korean and Chinese people, lived among them, tried to understand their viewpoint . . . began to see that the policy of prolonging and extending the Korean war, of using bacterial warfare—things he had merely seen in the past as "classified material"—were concrete facts playing a decisive part in his life and that of his wife and other American people. After he had clearly connected his return home with an effort to expose germ warfare and end the Korean war, he began to talk and then asked to be allowed to write down the statement the world has now read.

Schwable is still an American and still prefers "the American way of life."

Major Bley, a younger and less militarily pedantic than Schwable . . . told me he had heard of the accusations about America waging germ warfare while in the United States. "I actually didn't believe it, nor did other people whom I talked with about it. Then after arriving in Korea I was assigned to a job that required me to deal with germ warfare." . . . Bley told how, after being shot down and receiving such kind treatment in the land their aircraft had lain flat, he constantly thought of his own little children in the same position as the Korean children, with cruel dis-

cases floating down from the sky. After long consideration and much mental conflict he finally decided that his duty was to disclose the facts, to help the American public as much as any other."

## Florida

(Continued from Page 1)  
program, the Grand Jury's attempt to link Kluxism and Communism can only confuse the issue in the interest of the Klan.

The Grand Jury complained that all of the acts of violence were "primarily within the jurisdiction of the State Police Power." This is just another way of saying "state's rights"; there are federal laws against conspiracy to deprive citizens of their federally guaranteed constitutional rights.

Seven members of the Communist Party are serving sentences for alleged "conspiracy to teach and advocate; another 13 have been convicted on similar charges, and are now awaiting the outcome of the appeals.

According to the Grand Jury, the Klan and its REAL violence "will not be cured until the hand of every decent man is raised against it and the whole power of the law is marshalled to stamp it out."

As representatives of "every decent man," the Grand Jury has given us a bad example of how to fight the Klan. As an agency of law it did not attempt to "stamp it out," but passed the buck to everybody.

The issue of Klan violence still remains. No amount of colorful words will down this hooded conspiracy against civil liberties and the Constitution itself. Now the voice of "every decent man" should be raised against this jury report and a demand made to the Department of Justice to police the enforcement of the Constitution in Klan-ridden Florida.

## UE, AFL in Joint Negotiations With Metal Firms

Joint negotiations with two companies are being conducted here by Local 1227, United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers, and Local 8, Metal Polishers' International Union (AFL).

The companies, Aetna Metalcraft Co. and Broadway Co., are owned by the same management. A year ago the two locals arranged to have their contracts expire at the same time. At negotiating time this year, both locals met together and drew up similar demands. Joint negotiations negotiations followed.

In previous years the employer negotiated separately with each union. Several times this led to one union acting on its demands while the other was under contract.

## Burma Asks UN Brand Chiang An Aggressor

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 29.—The Burmese Government last week asked the UN to brand the Chiang Kai-shek Formosa mob an "aggressor." The Burmese charged that Chiang forces in Burma have murdered, robbed and terrorized the Burmese people.

(It is an open secret that the U. S. Central Intelligence Agency headed by Allen Dulles and Pentagon officials have assisted Chiang's forces in Burma. The Burmese foreign office also announced delivery of a note to the U. S. notifying the dropping of U. S. "aid" on June 30).

In another action, the U. S.-backed policy of Secretary-General Trygve Lie for ousting all Com-

munists from employment in the UN staff ran into stiff opposition from India, Norway and a number of other countries.

## Phone Calls to Met Life on Jimcrow Urged

The Bronx Committee for Integrated Housing yesterday announced a "Make a Call for Democracy" campaign, in the next step to win a lease for the Decatur family and to end jimcrow in Parkchester. The plan is for every friend of justice and democracy to make a call to Frederick Ecker, chairman, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., owners of Parkchester.

The committee reported that as a result of its TV program "Meet The Decatur," a week ago hundreds of pledges of support was received.

Another program is being arranged for mid-April, as well as another mass demonstration at Met Life.

## MEMORIAL HERE LAUDS STALIN'S WORK FOR PEACE

By ELIHU S. HICKS

Great men belong to all nations, and for that reason it was natural that the 1,500 New Yorkers who gathered at the Rockland Palace, 155th St. and Eighth Ave., in a memorial to Joseph Stalin last week, hailed him not primarily as a leader of the Russian people but as "our Stalin."

As the noted artist Rockwell Kent, the meeting's chairman, said, "Anyone in all the world who works for peace is of us."

Peace, and the determination for peace, was the silken thread which bound each speaker and every member of the audience with the pledge made by John Howard Lawson, fighting writer and patriot:

"We pledge our faith that this peace for all lands and all waters, for all men and women and children—this peace shall be ours and we shall hold it in our hands."

Albert Kahn, author and president of the Jewish People's Fraternal order, declared:

"It was under Stalin that anti-Semitism was made a crime; it was under him that Birobidjan was formed; it was under him that the greatest enemy of the Jewish people throughout the world—Nazism was destroyed."

We Americans cannot regard Stalin, his leadership and the flowering of Socialism as mere "controversial" subjects, Dr. W. E.

B. DuBois, dean of American scholars, told the audience. We must analyze the facts and extract the historical truth.

In his brilliant review of the facts and fables concerning Stalin and socialism, Dr. DuBois gave the audience convincing proof that socialism has brought freedom and democracy to a large portion of the world and is destined to be the vehicle for liberating all of mankind.

In his introductory remarks, Rockwell Kent noted that Stalin will be recorded by history as one of the great men produced by humanity. He listed among those men, Jesus, Moses, DaVinci, Shakespeare, Goethe, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Lenin and added, as he introduced him, Paul Robeson.

Robeson, the latest American to receive the Stalin Peace Award, recalled lifting his son to see Stalin in Moscow. The audience vowed to continue fighting for world peace, and joined with tearful determination as Robeson recited Earl Robinson's inspiring words:

"Sleep well, beloved comrade  
We pledge our bodies now  
The fight will go on—  
The fight will go on until  
we win!"

Recounting the achievements of socialism which she saw in the Soviet Union, Jessica Smith, author, told of the love which the Soviet people had for their leader. Pointing out that the "mightiest of Stalin's great contribution was his leadership for peace," she proposed:

"Let our government—let the American people reach out to grasp the hand of friendship being held out to us by Premier Malenkov and the Soviet people."

Leon Straus, fur union leader, showed the audience a photostat of a leaflet dropped from a Nazi plane during the last war. The words of the leaflet sounded as though they had been reprinted from a warmongering editorial in one of today's newspapers.

## What's On?

**Coming**  
BROOKLYN Freedom of the Press Association "Greets STEVE NELSON," Saturday, April 4, at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave. Entertainment by Les Pine and the All-Star Review. Dancing follows. Admission 75c in advance and \$1 at the door.  
"ALL POOLS" HOOTENANNY and Dance, Saturday, April 4, Webster Hall, tickets now at Workers, Jefferson Bookshops, Bookfair, Berliners Music, People's Artists, OR 7-1241, \$1.25 advance (reserved), \$1.50 at door.  
A LECTURE on "New Developments in the USSR," affecting the Citizens at Home and at Work, by Miss Jessica Smith, editor, *New World Review*, Wednesday, April 1, 8 p.m. at the Hotel Brevoort, 5th Ave. and 8th St. Admission 75c (tax incl.). Sponsors: Committee of Women's National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Brooklyn Freedom of the Press Association

## Greets STEVE NELSON

Les Pine and All-Star Review  
Dancing

Saturday, April 4, 1953

Brighton Community Center  
3200 Coney Island Avenue

Admission in Advance 75c

At Door \$1.00

A Lecture on

## New Developments in the USSR

Affecting the Citizens at Home and at Work

by MISS JESSICA SMITH  
Editor, *New World Review*

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1 — 8 P.M.

At the Hotel Brevoort — 5th Ave. and 8th St.

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ATTENTION ALL MANHATTANITES

What is meant by the

## MOSCOW, PRAGUE TRIALS

Hear: GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY  
MAX GORDON of the *Daily Worker*

Wed., April 1 — 8:30 P.M.

YUGOSLAV HALL — 405 W. 41st STREET

BET. NINTH AND TENTH AVES.

Sponsors: Freedom of the Press Association

(Continued from Page 7)  
coach. I wouldn't put any HALO on him, but I'd say he tried to do right. . . .

The Knicks and Celtics were back on the floor and it was almost time for the game to resume. Ye said so long and good luck and hope to see you out there blowing the whistle in college games next season.

As you climbed back to the mezzanine press box, you recalled some "liberals" saying about refereeing things like why put Negroes on an unfair spot in such a controversial job where tempers flare at the refs, etc., etc. It was the same kind of "protection" that once said why put Negroes on the spot in big league baseball where spikes fly and southerners play and you can't tell about the crowds in the stands if anything happens, and the Negroes are really better off and content to stay in their own leagues, blah, blah. . . .

"I've put myself on the list for assignments," Bill King said. "I hope to get in the Garden next year . . . after a few years of college refereeing to move into the pros. . . ."